THE MAJORITY REPORT-THE GREAT SUCCESS OF

GEN. HOWARD'S MANAGEMENT.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU - THE CHARGES UTTERLY GROUNDLESS AND CAUSELESS—THE HIGHEST EXPRESSIONS OF ADMIRATION FOR

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- In April last, the Hon.

Fernando Wood, upon information and belief, charged that Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of

Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, had been

thirteen specifically stated particulars. Eight of the Committee to-day made a report. After examining the

charges scriatim, they give, in order to a clear under-standing of the case, a brief outline of the Freedmen's

Bureau, the necessity that called it into existence, work to be done by it, and the results of the work as compared with emancipation elsewhere, the great labor to be performed, its unremitting and exhausting anxieties, the wide field of operations, and the obstacles that interposed and were to be overcome. The breadth of mind and sympathy of heart necessary to the proper Bureau, the necessity that called it into existence, the

to be performed, its unremitting and exhausing anxieties, the wide field of operations, and the obstaeles that interposed and were to be overcome. The breadth of mind and sympathy of heart necessary to the proper accomplishment of the task, are facts which must be considered in forming a just estimate of Gen. Howard's services. The Committee ask: Has the Bureau been a success I and then reply to their own question. Success: The world can point to nothing like it in the history of emancipation. No \$13,000,000 were ever more wisely spent. Yet from the beginning Mis scheme has encountered the bitterest opposition and the most unrelenting hate. Scoffed at like a thing of shame, sometimes in the house of its friends; apologized for rather than defended, yet with God on its side the Freedmen's Bureau has triumphed, civilization has received a new impulse, and the friends of humanity may well rejoice. The Bureau work is being rapidly brought to a close, and its accomplishments will enter into history, while the unfounded accusations brought against it will be forgotten. There is a day and hour when slander lives not; then the passions of men subside. And when the dust of time has well failer, then comes the hour of calmer judgment. Many-tongued

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the Committee on Educa-

tion and Labor to which was referred, for investigation,

the charges preferred by the Hon. Fernando Wood

against the official conduct of Gen. O. O. Howard, Com-

missioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen at

Abandoned Lands, have reported to the House of Repre-

and authority reposed in Gen. Howard and the Freed

The minority think that the first charge is proved by

million of dollars of funds of the Freedmen's Bureau for

that in his written statement he admits this, but denie

Other charges have reference to the alleged interest of

men's Bureau. It presents the opinion that all th

bank account of Gen. Howard were not propounded.

sentatives. The report recapitulates the various tru

THE CRISIS IN EUROPE.

PACIFIC TONE OF THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL ORGAN - CONTINUED WARLIKE PREFA-RATIONS.

The Constitutionnel, Ministerial organ, in its issue this morning, has the following important article: The Government has testimony that the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern is withdrawn, and the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. We are satisfied that a Hohenzollern will not reign in Spain. We demand nothing more, and rejoice at this pacific solution of the question."

Paris, Wednesday, July 13, 1870-7 p. m. The tone of the Constitutionnel is pacific to-day, but the other journals continue to fill their columns with details of warlike preparations.

A questionable dispatch from Dasseldorf, this morning, says that Prince Leopold accepts the Spanish crown, on the condition of immediate declaration of war against France, should the latter attack Ger-

A STORMY SESSION IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF-THE MINISTRY RIDICULED-THEIR REPORTED

PARIS, Wednesday, July 13, 1870. The Corps Legislatif held an excited session today. Deputy Jerome David submitted interpellations to the Ministry, which the Duke de Grammont refused to answer until Friday. M. David thereupon pointed out the flagrant contrast between the previous baste and the present slowness of the Ministry to declare itself. Hesitation was now ridiculous in a Ministry which at first made such bold speeches, and the delay was working all the while to the advantage of Prussia. The President consulted the Chamber, and appointed Friday as the day for an answer to the interpellations.

The evening journals report that all the Ministers have resigned.

THE FEELING IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES. PARIS, Wednesday, July 13, 1870.

The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 70 francs 80 contimes. There is a better feeling everywhere, and particularly in commercial circles, though many rumors are in circulation unfavorable to peace.

It is certain that several interpellations will be made in the Corps Legislatif to-day touching the Spanish question. It is believed that some parties in the Chambers wish to force the Government into a declaration of war with Prussia.

Paris, Wednesday, July 13-7 p. m. The Bourse to-night is agitated; Rentes have ENGLISH REPORTS OF CONTINENTAL ARMY MOVE-

MENTS. LONDON, Wednesday, July 13, 1870. Telegrams from Paris confirm the reports that a

feeling of distrust and insecurity still prevails on the Bourse, notwithstanding the withdrawal of Prince Leopold. Troops are moving through Paris for the frontier, and there seems to be no abatement of military activity in other quarters of France. It is said that the Belgian Government is providing for varlike contingencies. All leaves of absence have been recalled, and troops have been ordered to the frontier with instructions to destroy the railways and telegraphs in case of invasion by a foreign army. The following dispatch, dated at Berlin, noon today, has just been received here:

In spite of the withdrawal of Prince Hohenzollern, France maintains an alarming and provoking attitude toward Prussia. Personal objection was therefore, a mere pretext. France wants a sudden and decisive war in order to escape interior troubles, and

to efface the Mexican fiasco. TONE OF THE GERMAN PRESS-PRINCE LEOPOLD'S WITHDRAWAL.

HERLIN, Wednesday, July 13, 1870. The Krenz Gazette of to-day treats the situation in language at once serious and energetic. Its article closes with the following sentence: "Germany indignantly repels the measureless arrogauce of France,"

Prince Leopold renounces the candidature because he is unable to reconcile the character of a German soldier with an action involving Germany and Spain

Count Von Bismarck has returned to this city. THE VIENNA PRESS TAKING SIDES WITH FRANCE.

VIENNA, Wednesday, July 13, 1870. The Vienna papers denounce Prussian arrogance and invoke the mediation of England to p war. The Tagespresse openly takes sides with France. MINSTERIAL CONFERENCE IN MADRID-THE FIRST

MILITARY RESERVES CALLED OUT. Madrid, Wednesday, July 13, 1870. Minister Sagasta had a protracted conference yesterday with the Ministers of France, England,

and the United States. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, the father of Prince Leopold, sent to Paris a copy of the dispatch which he addressed to Gen. Prim, withdrawing his

son's name as a candidate for the throne. Warlike preparations have commenced here. Or ders have been signed calling out the first military

Rumors have been circulated here that Carlists had been seen in considerable numbers in the Basque Provinces, and that Don Carlos had embarked at Bordeaux to make a descent on the Spanish coast. The reports have been investigated and prove to be

LATEST EUROPEAN REPORTS. PEACE ASSURED-RESIGNATION OF THE DUKE DE GRAMMONT.

Paris, Wednesday, July 13, 1870-Evening. The preservation of peace is assured. Reports to the contrary originate with speculators. There is a rumor that the Duke de Grammont has

tesigned. BERLIN, Wednesday, July 13, 1870—Evening. Confidence is restored, and stocks are rising.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PORMAL OPENING OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT -IMPOSING CEREMONIES. LONDON, Wednesday, July 13, 1870.

The ceremony of the formal opening of the Thames Embankment took place to-day. A procession was formed which was headed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and included the Prince of Wales and Princess Louise in the royal coach, the dignitaries of the Court in full costumes, the Guards, the municipal bodies, civic societies, and many bands of music. The procession moved from Westminster Bridge to Charing Cross Bridge, where a large pavilion had been erected. The buildings along the line of march were profusely decerated with banners and flowers, and the streets were crowded with spectators. At the pavilion, which was filled with a brilliant assemblage, speeches were made by Sir John Thwaites, Chairman of the Board of Works, by the Prince of Wales, and the Right Hon. Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, and others. The Queen was unalde to be present in consequence of illness

from the interior confirm the previous accounts of the good effect of the rain on the crops. The House of Commons held a brief and unimportant

Wailer Miller is now on trial before Justice Cockburn for the murder of Huel in Chelsea. The Government nearly monopolizes the cables leading

to the Continent with dispatches on the Spanish question. As a consequence business is deranged and news delayed.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, July 13, 1870. Another disastrous fire occurred here day before yesterday. The flames raged nine hours, in which time over 1,500 houses, mainly of a poorer class, were consumed.

THE INFALLIBILITY ADOPTED BY A LARGE MA-JORITY.

ROME, Wednesday July 13, 1870. In the (Fermenical Council, to-day, the dog-

ma of infallibility was adopted by a vote of 450 affirmaives to 88 negatives.

> CHINA. THE PEKIN MASSACRE HOAX.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 13, 1870. The Journal Officiel appears this morning with an article stating that the Government has no news of the reported massacre in China, and that the story is generally considered false.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 13, 1870. Continent at the false story of the massacre of foreigners in China. Arrangements will be made at once to ferret out and punish the author of The Post's telegram.

INTERESTING FROM THE REBEL CAMP-ARRIVAL OF COL. QUERALTA IN THIS CITY—LATEST DETAILS OF REBEL VICTORIES AND SPANISH ASSASSINATIONS.

Don Fernando Lopez Queralta has arrived n this city from Nassan. Before the war this gentleman was a prominent merchant of Havana, but on the open-ing of hostilities hastened to join the standard of Cespedes. He is now a Colonel in the insurgent army, from

which he brings late and important information.

Col. Queralta left the coast of the island on the 28th of June, in a small boat, and a few days thereafter had the good fortune to reach Nassau in safety. In crossing the country to the point of embarkation, Queralta met two parties of insurgents. The first was composed of 400 men, commanded by Horacio Simoni, and the second was a body of 800, commanded by Mateo Casanova, the latter being Inspector-General of the State of Camaguey. These men were all unarmed, and were on the way to Punta Brava, where the Upton on her first expedition had landed a supply of arms. The Colonel believes that all the war material landed at Punta Brava by the Upton was saved, but cannot give an opinion as to the result of

the second expedition.

According to the best information received by him from all parts of the island, the insurgent cause was being successfully maintained.

Brigadier Bernabé Varona (otherwise called Bembeta), companied by Major-Gen. Cavada, chief General of Staff, had left for the Western Department. On the march, the troops of their command came up with an intrenched camp of Spaniards at Lazaro Lopez (in the Department of Moran), which was taken by assault, the panish troops losing largely. In this fight, Manuel Suarez, Commandante Canto, and an American, Col. Clancy, of the insurgent army, particularly distinguished nemselves. The Cuban division continued the march in a westerly rection, their ranks, in the mean while, rapidly aug-

ting. he forces of Gen. Salomé Hernandez, which were

A body of Spanish troops, at the beginning of June, A body of Spanish troops, at the beginning of June, entered the viliage of Bancoo, in the jurisdiction of Cubitas, and taking advantage of the absence of Fernando Espinosa, who was attacking the Cuban camp at Carras (a distance of seven leagues from Puerto Principe), assussinated an old man of 70 years—Jorge Monteagudo, and also Gregorio Mola, José Tomás Pelaez, father and son, and Juan Alvarez, all of whom were either sick or otherwise defenseless. They cut off the nose and cars of the last-named individual. At the same time, Pancho Luna, Francisco Varona, and José Maria Quesada, were brutally murdered.

Luna, Francisco Varona, and Jose Maria Quesada, were brutally murdered.

While the column was retiring from the village it was met by Francisco Rivero, Federico Rivero, Constantino Lavedo, and two others, who accompanied them. The latter were all Cubans. They asked of the advancing party who they were. The Spaniards replied by crying out "Cuba libre, we are your brothers, do not fear." Upon hearing which the Cubans rushed into the arms of the Spaniards, who assassinated them on the spot.

At the moment Montaner was operating about the environs of La Caridad, jurisdiction of Camaguey, Don Tomas Balista, Arturo Betancourt, and two servants (one in whom was only 9 years old), were surprised at 3 o'clock in the morning and killed. There have been assassinated some 20 women recently by the Spaniards at Remedios. Among these were the Señoras Baenirage Jiminez and her sister.

In Marroguin, jurisdiction of Espirtu Santo, the Spaniards and School and Santo and

In Marroquin, jurisdiction of Espirtu Santo, the Spaniards poisoned certain persons whom they had captured and bore them to their camps on litters. Afterward they claimed that these had died of cholera. Col. Ryan had attacked, on the 19th of June, a Spanish camp near Vista Hernosa, where he killed 96 Spaniards. The killed had Remington rifes, which, it is unnecessary to say, were taken possession of by Ryan's men. Julio Sanguily, the noted Caban chief, was wounded in the fight.

In the Eastern Department the situation is much better for the Caban cause than in any other portion of the country. Gen. Marmal routs all whom he attacks. The Spanish troops are disgusted and demoralized, and many soldiers, who had presented themselves to a Cuban commander, Col. Majin Diaz (who operates between the sugar estates Oriente and Sebanica), say that they have not been paid for three months, and are now greatly sur-

THE NEW DOMINION. AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA-RIEL HELD A PRISONER BY HIS OWN MEN.

TORONTO, July 13 .- The latest advices from Fort Garry state that Riel is virtually kept a prisoner by his own men, who have sent a guard to the line to prevent his leaving the settlement, and that both whites and Indians have sent deputations to meet the Dominion expedition and tender it the aid and assistance of the The Ottawa correspondent of The Telegraph says it is eported that the Governor-General's preclamation will e issued shortly, declaring the admission of Manitoba ato the Dominion. It will contain an amnesty clause.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

ARRIVAL OF M. PREVOST-PARADOL-HIS AP-PEARANCE AND IMPRESSIONS-WHO HE IS. AND WHAT HE HAS DONE.

M. Prévost-Paradol, the distinguished French Minister, who has recently been appointed Minister at Washington by the Emperor on the specific ground of his outspoken sympathy with the North during the war. arrived in this city yesterday at noon in the French steamship Lafayette. Favoring winds and weather enabled the ship to make a quicker trip than was anticipated, so that only a very few persons were prepared to meet the Minister on his disembarkation, though many friends, both French and American, had signified by let ter their eagerness to welcome him. He is accompanied by his daughter, a young lady of 17, and a young son who is now studying under his personal direction. They passed the afternoon at the Westminster Hotel, and left the city last evening on the 9:20 train for Washington. M. Paradol asked especially that the regret he felt at eaving the city so abruptly without seeing his French friends might be expressed in THE TRIBUNE. He hastens o Washington in order to be presented to the President before his departure, and to see something of Congress before the session closes and the hegira to the wateringplaces begins. His anxiety to be at his post is not a little increased by the critical condition of Continental affairs, though curiously enough be heard no hint of the Hohenzollern imbroglio-the great diplomatic event of the time -till yesterday. When he left Paris everything was

In the course of a very few weeks M. Paradol hopes to have gained some acquaintance with the general work-ings of the Federal Government, and he then expects to return to New-York and to remain long enough to receive

and visit his friends, and to look about the city. M. Paradol is a middle-aged man, of medium hight, strongly built, and erect in figure. His face is full and ruddy, shaven, except a light mustache, and the features are bold. His conversation is rapid, marked by a slight accent, and singularly vivid and interesting. In dress, M. Paradel is quiet and tasteful, and his general appear ance, not less than his manners and conversation, mark im as a man of culture as well as of ability.

The Minister in conversation expressed himself as much impressed by this "splendid city." The entrance to the harbor surprised him. He had not expected anything so strikingly grand. When he returns from Washington he expects, after a brief stay in this city, to flee to Newport to escape the Summer heat, of which yesterday afforded him a gentle foretaste. Le Compte de Turenne, the Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, was dispatched to this city by M. Berthemy to meet Monsieur Paradol, and he accompanied the party to Washington last evening. M. Place, the French Consul-General at New-York, M. Rouhand, the Vice-Consul, and some other French citizens, also paid their respects during the Minister's brief stay in the city.

HIS ACTION DURING THE AMERICAN REBELLION CONGRATULATIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

During our civil war M. Prévost-Paradol proved a warm, consistent, and influential friend of the Union cause. On the assassination of President Lincoln he paid, in the Journal des Debats, an eloquent tribute to his memory and the principles he represented. Having detailed, in that able article, the reasons which allured the sympathies of some Frenchmen from the National the sympathies of some Frenchmen from the National cause, and pointed out that every one "currolled himself morally in and of the two armies according to his habits of thought and the bent of his inclination," the new French Minister said:

On the other hand the political instinct which made enlightened Frenchmen interested in the maintenance of the American power, more and more necessary to the equilibrium of the world—the desire to see a great Demo-

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870.

eratic State surmount the terrible trials and continue to give an example of the most perfect liberty united with the most absolute equality—he need, in short, of lodging somewhere a symmathy, an admiration, and a hope which were but filled simulated in the Old World, ascured the same of the North a number of friends isalous of maintaining the political traditions of France and the liberal spirit of our country. We ourselves seere of that number, and we still remember the uneasiness the first words of that President, then unknown, upon whom a heavy task had failen, and from whose advent to power might be dated the ruin or recreasing of this country. When the inaqural address to which he allules was made, he says "it seemed that fate itself had pronounced in alroy of the good cause, since in such an emergency it had given to the country an honest man."

M. Prevost-Paradol proceeds and shows how ad-

favor of the good cause, since in such an emergency it has given to use country an housest man."

M. Prévoet-Paradol proceeds and shows how admirably he appreciated the faith and firmness of Lincoln.
So nothing could shake him. He supported both-patiently and ably the ill-will of Europe; he saw without alarm the armies of the Republic looking course, or dispersing; he saw without fear and damper his capital filled with traitors; he carried on recruiting in the middle of Now York when the city was on ite. He repelied all idea of a dictate-sing is admirable himself, at the period fixed by law, to the popular election, and taking his barries willingly upon him, set out upon his road, and took no account of obstacles. A sense of duty has this extraordinary advantage in it, that the chances of life cannot affect it.

Then in words, equaled abroad only by the elequence of Castelar, he concludes.

He could display with some degree of pride aloft and triumphant that

the worst to whom nearly sample.

In addition to being thus conspicuous in French journalism for his earnest devotion to American interests, M. Prévost-Paradol was remarkable for his intense personal opposition to the Emperor during the period of personal government. For a long time the Debuts—in which he first distinguished himself by that adroit from which he was the adapte times of arbitrary government, which he first distinguished number by that government, which, even in the palmy times of arbitrary government, rendered it difficult to visit him with a "warning," rendered it difficult to visit him with a "warning." much less a prosecution—felt compelled to terminate his connection with it, for fear that he would get the journal

connection with it, for fear that he would get the journal suppressed.

The fate which the prudent Debats apprehended fell to the paper with which M. Prevost-Paradol was next associated. So recently as 1856 that journal, the Courrier du Dimanchi, was suppressed by a decree on account of an article by him comparing France to a well-born, pretty woman, who degrades herself by living with a "horse-boy," meaning the Emperor. This article was described by the Marquis de Lavalette, in his decree of suppression as "an audaclous outrage on the truth, and calumnious insult to the country, and an attack on the honor of the nation!" M. Prévost-Paradol resumed his connection with the Debats and his recent articles, though advocating a compromise with imperialism if good night be got from it, were critical and contained nothing essentially contradictory to anything he had before written. Imperialism has therefore rather capitulated to him than he to it. The gifted and versatile M. Edmand About, in a recent article says of his nomination: What would be the joy and surprise of poor Saints-Benve if he could learn that twice, at an interval of six months, two men renowned for their intellect had invaded politics. The Empire of '52 treated this nahappy literature as surprisens: it excessed courage, devotice, lange,

American residents, as well as gentlemen from the French circles and our Secretaries of Legation, were

Washington, July 13 .- The following is the Funding bill as agreed on by the Committee of Confer ence, and concurred in by both Houses to-day:

An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt.

Be it enacted, de., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceedbends of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after 10 years value, at the peasance and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, in such coin, at the rate of five per centum per annually, in such coin, at the rate of five per centum per annually, and a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,600,000 of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after 15 years from date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four and a haif per personnel uses a sum or sums not exceeding in States after 15 years from date of their lastic, and bearing interest at the rate of four and a haif per centum per annum; asso, a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate \$1,00,00,000 of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after 30 years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum; all of which said several classes of bonds and interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed tine said bonds shall have set forth and expressed on their face the above specified conditions, and shall, h their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of United States. But nothing in this act, or in any er law now in force, shall be construed to authorize increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United

c. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is acresy to rized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued or this act at not less than their par value for coin, to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of of the bonds of the United States outstanding and win as 5-20 bonds, at their par value, or he may exage the same for such 5-20 bonds, par for par; but the posses whatsoever. And a sum not exceeding one-half of one per centum of the bends herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, and disposing of the same.

and disposing of the same.

SEC. 3. That the payment of any of the bends hereby authorized after the expiration of the said several terms of 10, 15, and 30 years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion; the bonds so to be paid to be distinguished and described by the dates and numbers beginning for each successive payment with the bonds last dated and numbered, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice; and the interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid, shall cease at the expiration of three months from the date of such notice.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized with any coin in the Treasury of the United States, which he may lawfully apply to such purpose, or which may be derived from the sale of any of the bonds, the issue of which is provided for in this act, to pay at par and cancel any six per centum bonds of the United States of the kind known as Five-Twenty bonds, which have become or shall hereafter become redeemable by the terms of their issue; but the particular bonds so to be paid and canceled shall, in all cases, be indicated and specified by class, date, and number, in the order of their number and issue, beginning with the first numbered and issued. Public notice is to be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in three months after the date of such public notice the interest on the bonds so selected and advertised shall cease.

ontice the interest on the bonds so selected and advertised shall cease.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at any time within two years from the passage of this act, to receive gold coin of the United States on deposit for not less than thirty days, on sums of not less than \$100, with the Treasurer, or any Assistant-Treasurer of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 2½ percentum per annum; and any amount of gold coin or bullion so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after thirty days from the date of deposit, and after ten days' notice, and on the return of said certificates, provided the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury; and not less than 25 percentum of the coin deposited for or represented by said certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of said certificates; and if the excess beyond 25 per centum may be applied at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to the payment or redemption of such outstanding bonds of the United States heretofore issued, and known as the Five-Twenty bonds, as he may designate, under the provisions of the fourth section of this act, and any certificate of deposit issued as aforesaid may be received at par, with the interest accused thereon, in payment for any bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Sec. 6. That the United States bonds purchased and now held in the Treasury in accordance with the provi-

accused thereon, in payment for any bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 6. That the United States bonds purchased and now held in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions relating to a sinking fund, of section five of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862, and all other United States bonds which have been purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury with the surplus funds in the Treasury, and now held in the Treasury of the United States, shall be canceled and destroyed; a detailed record of such bonds so canceled and destroyed to be first made in the books of the Treasury benaviment. Any bonds hereafter applied to the said sinking fund, and all other United States, shall also, in like manner, he recorded, canceled, and destroyed, and the amount of the bonds of each class that have been canceled and destroyed shall be deducted respectively from the amount of each class of the outstanding debt of the United States. In addition to other amounts that may be applied to the redemption or the payment of the public cebt, an amount equal to the interest on all the bonds belonging to the aforesaid sinking fund shall be applied, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct, to the payment of the public debt, as provided for in section five of the action for of the anorance of the public debt, as provided for in section five of the action for of the anorance of the public debt, as provided for in section five of the action for of the action

WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE TAX-TARIFF AND FUNDING BILLS-PROBABLE FAILURE OF THE GEORGIA BILL-THE ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF THE COLORED CADET TO BE INVESTIGATED—GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 13, 1870. In the Senate, to-day, the principal features of interest were the Conference reports on the Tax and Tariff bill and the Funding bill. Both reports were concurred in without objection. Mr. Sherman complained of the overshadowing influence of the National Banks, as evidenced in the action of the House, and said that he had yielded to the alternative of striking out the Bank sections or having no Funding bill. He displayed considerable feeling on the subject. The old Choctaw claim of \$2,000,000, which was rejected yesterday, reappeared to-day, in the shape of a separate bill, offered by Mr. Davis. Mr. Sumner was desirous of having the Commit-tee on Military Affairs investigate the treatment of colored cadets at West Point, but the objection of Mr. Bayard prevented his resolution to that effect being considered. After a short consideration of Mrs. Lincoln's Pension bill, there was an Executive session, which continued during the remainder of the day.

The Senate, to-night, took up the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Among the additional appropriations made were \$25,000 for the Colored University at Wilberforce, Ohio, and \$12,500 for the Lincoln University (colored) at Oxford, Penn. The bill passed at 11 o'clock, and after an Executive session of a few minutes, the Senate ad-

In the House, to-day, the reports of the Committees of Conference on the Tax and Tariff and the Funding bills were concurred in and these acts now require only the signature of the President to make them laws. Gen. Butler's resolution directing an official examination into the alleged ill-treatment at the West Point Military Academy of the colored cadet, Smith, was passed. After these measures were disposed of, the time was occupied principally in efforts to get at the business on the Speaker's table, but the opponents of the jobbing schemes contrived in the many bills on that calendar successfully fought them off until the time for adjournment arrived. Every vote to-day showed a clear majority against transacting any further business, other than the disposal of the measures now in Conference Commit-tees. The numerous strikers and lobbyists who crowded Their hopes are blasted for this session. An effort was made to get up the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, but the motion to suspend the rules did not get a majority of

The Tariff bill, which to-day passed both Houses, seems to be unsatisfactory to the several interests which have been represented here. The importers are not satisfied, neither are the home manufacturers nor the dealers; but it is generally considered as equitable as could have been expected under the complicated circumstances. The planters asked for more protection. The tea and coffee men were reosonably well pleased. The hemp and jute interest is disappointed, as are also the corset manufacturers. The wine, liquor and eigar men are contented, but not satisfied. While many would have preferred a more sweeping revision of the Tariff laws, others would have country had adjusted itself on a specie basis. The bill as passed is regarded in both Houses with unusual favor. The interesting point in the Tax and Tariff bill is that it

brought against it will be forgotten. There is a day and hour when slander lives not; then the passions of men subside. And when the dust of time has well failen, then comes the hour of calmer judgment. Many-tongued scandal has the briefest of existence.

In conclusion, the Committee flad, on the whole case, that the charges are utterly groundless and causeless; that the Commissioner has been a devoted, honest, and able public servant. The Committee flud that his great trust has been performed wisely, disinterestedly, economically, and most successfully. If there be anything in the conduct of affairs of the Bureau which could excite a suspicion even in the breast of partisan and personal hale, it is owing to the fact that Gen. Howard, conscious of his own parity, intent on his great work, has never stopped to think of the appearances which men of less conscious integrity much more carefully regard. Who is the inventor or instigator of these charges it is not the purpose of the Committee to inquire.

Mr. Wood, as has already been stated, disclaims all personal responsibility for them. The evidence which he adduced was not evidence tending to establish the accusation, but was nearly all of it merely experimental, the person calling the witness requiring him to state the details of transactions of which he seemed to have no accurate knowledge. While the examination was going on with the closed doors under a pledge of secrecy imposed on the Committee, counsel, and parties, incorrect statements, purporting to be reports of the testimony, were spread extensively through the country, most injurious to Gen. Howard, and utterly without support in the evidence. It is not in the power of the Committee or the House to repair this injustice or to compensate this faithful public officer for the indignity, anxiety, and expense which his defense has entailed upon him. All that is in our power is to recommend to the House the passage of the following resolution, as expressing our opinion of the whole case, and an act of justice The Senate went into Executive session to-day at 2 clock, and remained for six hours. The nomination of Hugh Bond for Judge of the Maryland Circuit, which has been pending for two months, was confirmed after an hour's debate. There were 20 votes against him. After a fight of four hours, Gen. Potts of Ohio was confirmed Governor of Montana, in place of Gen. James M. ploned Potts, while Messrs, Sumner and Nye defended Ashley. There was considerable talk over the publication of the proceedings in Executive session attending the settlement of the nomination of Mr. Murphy as Collector of the Port of New-York. A motion for an investigation was made, but was deemed unadvisable.

met last evening, and remained in session for two hours. No conclusion was reached. A proposition to report the House bill, that prepared by Gen. Butler, was adopted by the Committee by a vote of three to one. As this result was reached by the vote of the House Conferees, Messrs. Butler, Payne, and Farnsworth, with that of Senator Howard, there could be no report made to the Senate. The Democratic Senator, Mr. Thurman, will yield to no proposition which really looks to admission. The Committee met again this morning, and also later in the day. A dozen plans and suggestions were made, but no agreement could be reached. At 2 o'clock it was agreed to report to both Houses that no agreement dent Grant, he requested Secretary Fish and Secretary Boutwell to confer with the Senate Committee, and urge the members to bring about an agreement. The Administration regards it as of the utmost importance that Georgia should be admitted before Congress adjourns. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the Senate at the last moment will yield and allow the House amendment to pass. Unless that is done, the bill will fail,

The reports of the Treasurer's Office show, at the close of the business hours to-day, the Government's finances to be as follows: Gold, \$116,532,159 30; Currency, \$13,434,592 94. The Government has outstanding against it, coin certificates to the amount of \$40,395,500, about the usual amount. Over \$116,000,000 is certainly a heavy amount of gold on hand at this time of the month.

The Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill agreed to all the important amendments, and will have it ready to report to-morrow. They adopted the Senate amendment relative to the pay of the officers of the navy, with a slight reduction of the pay of some of the higher grades of officers, and a small increase of the pay of some of the lower grades, making the pay more uniform. The Senate amendment, appropriating \$3,060,000 for materials for the different navy-yards, was reduced to \$2,000,000. There is also a small increase of appropriations for the continuing of work in the said yards. In regard to the appropriation of two hundred and thirtydd thousand dollars to pay the claim of Mr. Corliss for the construction of engines, a proviso was adopted that none of the sum appropriated should be paid until the claim had been fully examined by a Board of Engineers, and pased upon by the Naval Judge Advocate.

The President declined to see any visitors to-day Even Congressmen were not admitted. There was a twohours' special Cabinet session to consider matters pertaining to the Executive Department. These consultations with his Cabinet officers will continue every day until afterthe adjournment of Congress.

Commissioner Delano to-day issued a circular letter of nstructions, directing all assessors and collectors to report the number of registered sealed locks purchased and in use, in pursuance of the Special Circular Letter, Orders Nos. 67 and 69, and also to report the number and kind of other locks in use at distilleries and bonded warehouses. This is done to discontinue all the padlocks, etc., and to enforce the use of the lock adopted by the Government.

Gen. Spinner to-day delivered to the Surgeon-General of the Army the handsome and costly gold watch and chain presented by the French Government to Surgeon George E. Cooper, for services rendered by him to the crew of the French corvette Curinex, in July, 1869. They were suffering at the time with yellow fever. The watch and chain will be handed over to Surgeon Cooper. In regard to the repeal of the law which gives a monopoly to the Cuba Cable Company, the House Commerce Committee to-day decided to investigate the matter during the recess of Congress, and report what action ought to be taken at the next session in December. If there was time to examine the whole subject at the present session, there is no doubt that the law would be repealed. It certainly will be when Congress meets in

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-William C. Whitson to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of

William C. Whitson to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Islain.

Which Hobbard to be Register for Lewiston, Idaho.

Which Hobbard to be Register for Lewiston, Idaho.

Which Hobbard to be Register for Lewiston, Idaho.

Counsel—W. L. Hutchinson of Arkansas, at Santa Cruz; R. G. W. John S. W. Lewiston and Court of Council Court of Council Council Court of Council Court of Council Court of Council Council Court of Court of

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

the Hudson, N. Y.; A. G. Marray at Canandaigna, N. Y.; A. P. Crowningshield at Central Pails, N. J.; E. A. Perrin at Pastincket, R. I.; I. E. J. Coggravabil at Newport, R. I.; J. J. Thurston at Bristol, R. I.; E. S. Jackson at Providence, R. I.; W. Pierce at Garretteville, Ohio; W. B. Chapman at Comeant, Ohio; C. N. Croswell at McConcellaville, Penn.; C. M. Wiseman at Lancaster, Ohio; J. H. Harmon at Oberlin, Ohio; J. G. Orrat Lansing, Iowa; W. A. Burdick at Carco, Iowa; R. P. Ripler at Akron, Ohio; J. Bider at Carthage, Mo.; W. H. Lamb at Buller, Ma.; J. W. Beck at Holden, Ma.; S. J. Burnett at Warrashurg, Mo.; W. Anderson at Marysville, Mo.; W. T. Snow at Brockville, Mo.; J. A. Woodman at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; M. S. Brady at Millersville, Penn.; Mary Lawrence at Minerville, Penn.; S. V. Vincent at Lapser, Mich.; S. F. Miller at Kirkville, Mo.; H. C. Henderson at Keene, N. H.; L. W. Joy at Northsmiton, Massa.

The Sennate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Hagh L. Bond, to be Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial Court; J. H. Pierce, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi; Commodore William Reynolds, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipments and Recruiting; Elizabeth Trask, to be Postmaster at Emporia, Kansas; Lorenzo M. Johnson of Texas, to be Consul-General at Beirut; Benjamin F. Potts, to be Governor of Montana Territory, vice James M. Ashley.

A letter has been addressed to President Grant, and delivered to him to-day, asking the appointment of the Hon. Godlove S. Orth of Indiana as Minister to Berlin. The names of the signers include a large number of Republican Senators and 140 Republican members of the Hon. Godlove S. Orth of Indiana as Minister to Berlin. The names of the signers include a large number of Republican Senators and 140 Republican members of the Hon. Godlove S. Orth of Indiana as Minister to Berlin. The names of the signers include a large number of the Hon Godlove S. Orth of Indiana as Minister to Berlin. The names of the signers incl as the 'Freedmen's Bureau Rings'" that the whole un dertakings of Savings Banks and schools for freeding were political machinery; and that he used the Bure for his personal and political profit. Under this hea there was an endeavor to show that the Bureau was us for his personal and political profit. Under this head there was an endeavor to show that the Bureau was used for political purposes at the South, but there is but little evidence to such effect presented in this report. Frauds on the part of officers of the Bureau in buying up freedmen's bounty claims are very freely alleged in this report, but not specified. It is mentioned that the American Missionary Society materially aid in the work among the freedmen. The Society publishes a newspaper. The newspaper is "edited," says the report, "in the interests of Howard and the Republican party," An editorial from it, asking "Which is the most takinded, white or black!" is given in evidence as part of this minority report. It appropriately edges by an unsparing attack upon the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company of Washington. The statement of the latter institution, with its balance of \$1,50,000 due depositors, is embodied in the report, which hazards the assertion that the "little carnings" of the negro "once obtained as deposits in savings banks were used for the profit of those who had control of them," and declares that these banks are an "active agency in this great conspiracy against the people of the United States, prosecuted through this Bureau." It asks that Government interfere, and that measures be taken to recover any moneys officially drawn by Gen. Howard and "dislovered in aid of churches, religious associations, and educational institutions, not in pursuance of law." Its signers are T. W. McNeely, Representative, IXth District of Illands, and A. A. C. Rogers, IId District of Arkansas.

GEN. HOWARD'S STATEMENT. A detailed statement was presented by Gen. Howard in reply to the various charges of Fernanda Wood. Most of these replies are referred to in the minor ity report. In explanation of the "three salary" charge, he shows that two of the alleged three could not charge, he shows that two of the alleged three could not have both been drawn under the law; and that he only drew one of them. In regard to land purchases and transfers charged as cash transactions, he explains the occasion under which the transfer was made, and shows that even if the transaction was informal, it benefited the freedmen. In regard to the Barry farm business, he repols the charges of irregularity, and declares that neither he nor his brother was benefited or was interested pecuniarily or privately in the transactions connected with it. He denies that any portion of the business of the Bureau has been conducted with extravagance, or for his own benefit, or for that of his family. An abundant array of facts and figures fortify his statements.

THE FENIANS.

PROGRESS OF THE TRIALS AT CANANDALGEA-GEN. STARR CONVICTED.

CANANDAIGUA, July 13 .- The Fenian trial

was resumed this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Hen. A. J. Parker said he had a few points to suf

was resumed this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Hen. A. J. Parker said he had a few points to submit on behalf of the prisoner: That the Judge should charge the jury, first, that the words of the statute, "issigun and set on foot," do not apply to carrying on an expedition; second, these words are not applicable to subordinates joining an expedition after it is set on foot; third, the same do not apply to any one joining an expedition to a foreign country; fourth, that the prisoner is not responsible for acts done in a foreign country, nor does the statute apply to such.

Judge Woodruft, in charging the jury, alluded to the importance of the case as involving the maintenance of the national peace and security. The jury then retired.

Thompson's case was called on, and Mr. Parker renewed his application for a postponement until the Fall sitting, on the ground of the importance of the case. He wished to put the case in such a shape as to leave the way open for a review of judgment by a higher courl. The case was being tried in the interest of the British Government. The Judge said the trial was not in the interest of their country. He could not grant an adjournment. A number of witnesses were then examined.

The jury retired and soon brought in a verdict of guilty in the first and third counts and not guilty on the other two counts, and recommended the prisoner to mercy, in consideration of past services.

The trial of Manning begins to-morrow.

ion of mercy.
The trial of Manning begins to-morrow.

THE INDIANS.

Washington, July 13 .- The Indian Office today received a telegram from the Wetstone Agency, D. T., reporting that the chiefs who larely visited Washington are exercising a good influence, and have prevented war parties from leaving that Agency. Spotted Tail reports that large numbers of the Northern Sioux are cross ports that large numbers of the Northern Sioux are crossing the Piatte and going south, with the intention of reaming between the Piatte and Republican Rivers, and that they mean mischief.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DISTRICT-ATTORNEY MORRIS.

ALBANY, July 13 .- Samuel D. Morris, District-Attorney for Kings County, to-day appeared before the Governor to answer the charge brought against him by the Board of Supervisors of that county, of misconduct in the exercise of his office, in person and by counsel, J. Hardenburgh of Kingston, The Attorney-General was represented by Amasa J. Parker, jr., of this city. The case being opened. Mr. Hardenburgh put in a denartie,
Mr. Parker stated that he was not prepared to argue th
demurrer. The Governor stated that he would take tho
to consider the denurrer, and then followed, in a convesational way, a discussion of the point raises by Mr.
Morris's counsel in their demurrer. Mr. Hardenburg
stated that they denied each and every charge brougethey were all proven, the Governer was not author to proceed any further. The session then closed, Governor saying he would examine the authorities of point raised in the demarrer, and give notice of ano-cession.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .Wer weather has injured the fruit crop of

....The weather in Colorado continues cool and pleasant, and the reports of the crop prospects from all marts of the crop are very favorable. questions that should have been asked respecting the Through the invitation of William H. Gatsemet

the evidence : that Gen. Howard used more than half a .The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance have the Howard University, Hospital, and Lands. They say

. The bark Garibaldi has arrived at Portland. A granite monument, 60 feet high, crected to the

the Howard University, Hospital, and Lands. They say that in his written statement he admits this, but denies any improper motive. The minority cite the objects and uses of the University, mentioning the kind of education which is there given to colored students, and the expenses of such education. They do not rest their objections upon the legal question alone, as to whether the acts of Congress justify this use of the Bureau funds; they claim that the object of the erection of the University had reference to political preferment, and was a step taken by Gen. Howard to procure popularity as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the University was disposed of improperly to members of Gen. Howard's family and of his staff. When this land was sold through a broker, some officers of the Bureau were among the purchasers. The minority state that some evidence is uncontraducted to the effect that these purchases were made at a minimum price, and that the General got his own hand for nothing.

Under other specifications, it was charged that some portion of this land sold was paid for in the bonds of a Church of which Gen. Howard was treasurer; and that he paid from the funds of the Bureau \$40,000, taking the bonds of that Church therefor. "These charges, though stated under separate heads, have reference to the same subject." To the first of these points Gen. Howard replied that it was not true; but that in any case he could not officially account to the Government for the property of the University. This the minority stigmatize as "the best specimen of cool audactiv or the most stelld ignorance of duty that ever characterized even a Government official."

Other charges have reference to the alleged interest of . A Bishop of the National Church of Russia has The Twelfth of July was celebrated generally

Orange Societies of England and Ireland were present.

Four and a half miles of iron were laid on the
eastward end of the Kansso Pacino its lead on Tueslay, and one oils on
the Deuter end. Passenger care commenced ranning vectoriary to Lais
Sation, 70 miles went of Kit Caron, connecting there with stage to Denver, 30 miles. Work on both ends will be pushed, and tife road will probship be completed to Deuter arrie in Societation.

. The President has pardoned George Robinson

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... The dead body of Rebecca F. White, aged 35,

Wm. H. Blizzard of Carroll, Md., indicted for ation of the Internal Revenue laws by seiling eights from boxes rly stamped, has been found guilty and sentenced to six months' ment and a fine of \$100 with costs.

Two Chinamen have been arrested in San Fran-trocanterfeiting notes of the Chartered Bank of India, Asstralia, itsa. Sparious notes, to the amount of \$37.097 were found in their one. The counterfeits were admirably executed. Yesterday another disgraceful row occurred in

official."

Other charges have reference to the alleged interest of the General in a brick manufacturing company, and the defective structure of the University buildings, consequent upon the use of this brick. The minarity are of opinion that it has not been proved that Gen. Howard's interest in the company had been disposed of before the contract for the building was made, and state that he has offered no evidence to prove his good faith in the matter, and belief in the serviceableness of the briak. He was also charged with a consent and knowledge concerning the improper disposal of humber bought for these buildings. This charge is met by a denial on the part of the General, and the Committee refused to examine the matter; but the minority are of opinion that there was evidence enough to justify an investigation. The circumstance that the Government pays rent to the University for some portion used by Gen. Howard for Government purposes, as his official headquarters, forms a charge not denied, and is commented upon by the minority as an "impropriety," and objectionable motives are hinted as its occasion.

The charge that he drew "three salaries," this report admits was not fully sustained. The minority object that the Committee declined to hear evidence on this point concerning salaries or sources of income not mentioned in the charge. There was a charge that a large sum from the Bureau funds was advanced to the Young Men's Christian Association at Washington, their bonds being taken in payment, and sert as Bureau funds to Tennessee. The General's answer to this was that he himself bought some of the Association stock, and after ward transferred it to Fisk University. The evidence only concerns a matter of \$2.500, but the minority consider that sufficient testimeny was not elicited from the Association. There was a charge that he minority ensider that sufficient testimeny was not elicited from the Association. There was a charge that he minority ensider the sum for the transaction, and that the title was in hi Philadelphia while some fire companies were returning fro of the participants was the Celombia Hose Company, and shiffer Hose Company. Trumpets, wrenches and kniv-used. Two members of the Colombia Hose Company wer-.Thomas Hilsen, the head of the firm of Hilsen

of money belonging to the house.

A collision on the down mail and up accommodation trains occurred vesterity on the Northern Raifrond at Pillabary switch, near Cannan, N. H. Charles Chark at too, beakens, feathly insert, was killed; horing Baiger of New Historia, backensa, feathly insert, was killed; horing Baiger of New Historia, backensa, feathly insert, was killed; horing Baiger of New Historia, backensa, feathly insert and the beat produced with the control of the second second of the second second of the second second with the second second with the second second with the second secon

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

The Rev. J. F. O'Neill died at Savannah yes-tacks of insanity.

A requion of the Alumni of North University took place at Northfield, Vt., resterday, An oration was delivered by Gen. W. W. B. Daris of Dojkstown, Penn.

Ges. W. W. H. Daris of Dispersions, Franc.

John W. Landers has necepted the childenge
of Thomas X. Butler for a single-scall race, to come off on the Marrimac
River within a month, for Schola side, distance two belies.

River within a month, for \$150 a site, darance two we'en.

The following gentlemen are now at the Grand
L'aion Hotel at Saratogu: Angust Belmont, John Hanter, William Turnquill of New York; item, A. Bairot, H. P. McGrath, of Kenincky; John A.
Plot, Harver Fiel, A. A. Selover, A. B. Phyte, James Thomas, of NewYork; Col. Prevost, of Washington, D. C.

cient to show that the affair was "a paipane fraction the public treasury."

The Barry Farm transactions, uside from what has already been referred to, are considered by the minority as being indefensable in law. The appropriations of the Government in aid of this enterprise, which was managed by a Board of Trustees, and has reference to providing homes for the freedmen, is regarded in the report as evidence that the whole affair was a personal speculation with Government funds. Some private accounts between Gen. Howard and the Barry Farm are viewed with suspicion. Mercover, the General 15, according to this report, indie for embezgiement of all the money expended in this enterprise. At the annual meeting of the Overseers of the Garant College his consistent on the subject reported that James Galker, John C. Roges, Martin Srimmer, Henry A. Paine, and Philip Hands were elected Orsessors for the henry of six years next commer. The Hon, John Chilord was manimously reclerted President of the loans of Organics.